

of the genus as we now understand it. The high number of chromosomes known for *A. dioica* and *A. alpina* also seem to speak for hybridogen origin.

DISKO, GREENLAND.

---

### THREE ANTENNARIAS FROM GREENLAND<sup>1</sup>

M. L. FERNALD

*ANTENNARIA affinis*, n. sp., humifusa, stolonibus foliosis (ad 4 cm. longis); foliis basilaribus spathulato-cuneatis apice subtruncatis vel late rotundatis vix mucronatis 6–13 mm. longis 2.5–6 mm. latis utrinque albidis pannoso-tomentosis; caule florifero 3–14 cm. alto; foliis caulinis 6–9 subdistantibus, imis anguste oblanceolatis obtusis, mediis linearibus acutis mucronatisque 8–13 mm. longis 2 mm. latis, superioribus 1–2 apice subscarioso subulato vel involuto 0.5–1 mm. longo munitis; capitulis femineis 1–15 dense corymbosis vel glomerulatis turbinato-campanulatis; involucre 5–5.5 mm. alto basi lanato subviscoso; bracteis 2–3-seriatis margine erosis, exterioribus late oblongis obtusis stramineis basi fulvescentibus, interioribus lanceolatis acutis apice ochroleucis; corolla 4–4.5 mm. longis, apice purpurea; stylo incluso vel vix exserto; achaeniis 0.8 mm. longis minute papillosis; foveis receptaculi ovoideo-conici maturi denudati 60–100 0.1 mm. latis quam jugis separantibus obtusis latioribus; planta mascula ignota.—GREENLAND: Ipiutarssuaq, 67° 42', August 5, 1918, *M. P. & A. E. Porsild* (TYPE in Gray Herb.); on basaltic moraines, S. Disco, Sinigfik, 69° 25', August 12, 1929, *R. T. Porsild*; Kûk ("Kome"), 70° 36', July 26, 1921, *A. E. Porsild*; sunny ledges, Agpat-formation, Umánaq Storø, Paornat, 70° 40', July 8, 1929, *M. P. & R. T. Porsild*; Umánaq, August 25–30, 1923, *Elizabeth Ekman*; on sunny ledges of the Agpat-formation, Upernavikø, 71° 15', July 14, 1929, *M. P. & R. T. Porsild*; Upernavik, 71° 20', July 23, 1921, *A. E. Porsild*; all the Porsild collections distributed as *A. subviscosa* Fernald.

As stated, *Antennaria affinis* was distributed as *A. subviscosa* Fern., but it is not satisfactorily identified with the latter species which is known only from Bic, Rimouski County, Quebec, and from three stations in Gaspé County (Marsouin River, Cap Pleureuse and Gros Morne), where, with other relic species, it occupies shelves of vertical

<sup>1</sup> At the request of the late Professor Ostenfeld the description of the first species was sent to him for publication in Denmark. Owing to Dr. Ostenfeld's most regrettable and untimely last illness publication of the paper was overlooked. Dr. Porsild has most kindly supplemented the original material by beautiful specimens of additional numbers, as well as by two other species heretofore unknown in Greenland. One of the latter is here described; the other, too mature for exact identification, must await younger specimens.

calcareous sea-cliffs which remained nunataks during the Wisconsin glaciation. In *A. subviscosa* the cauline leaves are more generally acute, all but the basal ones acuminate or attenuate, the lower sharply mucronate, the 4–7 median and upper ones with slender subulate or involute, straight or unguiculate appendages 1.5–3 mm. long; the cauline leaves of *A. affinis* being blunt, or the upper merely acute, only the uppermost 1 or 2 with a short (0.5–1 mm. long) subulus. The basal leaves of *A. affinis* are broader and more rounded at tip than in *A. subviscosa* and with more pannose pubescence.

**A. brevistyla**, n. sp. humifusa, *A. vexilliferae* similis; foliis basilaribus anguste cuneato-obovatis 6–7 mm. longis apice rotundato 2.2–3 mm. latis vix vel brevissime mucronulatis albido-tomentulosis, tomentulo coactili; caule florifero 6–7 cm. alto; foliis caulinis 6–7 subdistantibus anguste lanceolatis vel lanceolato-linearibus 6–8 mm. longis 1.5–2 mm. latis, superioribus 4–5 apice scarioso late lanceolato plano 1.5–2 mm. longo munitis; capitulis femineis 4 glomerulato-corymbosis; involucri 5.5–6 mm. alto basi lanato; bracteis 20–30, 2–3-seriatis subaequantibus fulvescentibus, exterioribus oblongis obtusis vel subacutis, interioribus angustioribus acutis; corolla 4 mm. longa; stylo incluso vel breviter exserto subintegro; achaeniis glabris 1.3–1.5 mm. longis.—GREENLAND: on barren sandstone hills, S. Disco, Nûk øst for Marraq, 69° 25', August 13, 1929, *R. T. Porsild* (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

*Antennaria brevistyla* strongly simulates *A. vexillifera* Fernald of the Shickshock Mountains of Gaspé and the limestone barrens of northwestern Newfoundland. All the collections of *A. vexillifera* (from four distinct areas) are consistent in having the styles long-exserted from the corollas and deeply 2-cleft. In the Greenland *A. brevistyla*, however, the styles are included or barely exserted and much less cleft. This character seems to be very consistent in other northern species: the included or but little exserted and only slightly cleft styles occurring in *A. intermedia* (Rosenv.) Porsild of Greenland, in *A. affinis* (described above), in *A. isolepis* Greene of the Labrador Peninsula, in *A. subviscosa* Fernald of the Gaspé region and in *A. umbrinella* Rydb. of the Rocky Mountains; but the greater number of boreal species have well-exserted and deeply cleft styles.

**A. LABRADORICA** Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. n. s. vii. 406 (1841). *A. angustifolia* Elis. Ekman, Sv. Bot. Tidskr. xxi. 53, t. i. figs. 1, 2, 12 (1927), not Rydb. Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxvi. 546 (1899). *A. Friesiana* Elis. Ekman, l. c. xxii. 416 (1928), at least as to the Greenland plant, perhaps not as to name-bringing synonym, *A. alpina*, var. *Friesiana* Trautv. Act. Hort. Petrop. vi. 24 (1879).

The identity of *Antennaria labradorica* Nutt. has long remained unsettled. In the summer of 1930, however, Dr. M. O. Malte and I found in the herbarium of the British Museum of Natural History three fragments from Nuttall, which, until a fuller specimen is located, must stand as the type of the species. The first fragment is a slender basal offshoot 1.7 cm. long, with linear-oblongate, acute (but not mucronate) densely canescent pilose-tomentose leaves 1–1.2 cm. long, 0.6–1.5 mm. broad. The other two fragments are two detached heads, lanate at base; the involucre 7 mm. high, with 2–3 series of subequal narrowly lanceolate to lance-linear long-attenuate fuscous to fulvous bracts (about 24 to a head), the inner bracts serrulate; corolla 3.6–4 mm. long, reddish-brown, with exerted style; achenes glabrous, 0.4 mm. long. This is the narrowest-leaved species of the “*alpina*” series, the plant described and beautifully illustrated by Mrs. Ekman as *A. angustifolia*. Whether *A. labradorica* includes *A. alpina*, var. *Friesiana*, as Mrs. Ekman believes, I am not yet able to determine. The geographic occurrence of the latter is rather against its being identical with a plant otherwise known only from northernmost Labrador and adjacent regions and from Greenland.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

---

## NOTES FROM THE HERBARIUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—VII

NORMAN C. FASSETT

FOR three years transplanted specimens of the plant described by the writer as *Dodecatheon Meadia* var. *amethystinum* have been closely observed in their development from early bud to mature fruit, and 15 individuals are now growing in his garden beside almost as many of the typical *D. Meadia*. The slender habit and brilliant flowers of the former plant give it an appearance so striking that additional characters have been sought on which to differentiate it from the common species of the Middle West. These have been found in the texture and proportions of the fruit, and the length of the floral parts, and appear to warrant the proposal of specific rank for the plant of the Mississippi River bluffs.

***Dodecatheon amethystinum*** (Fassett) n. comb. *D. Meadia* var. *amethystinum* Fassett, RHODORA xxxi. 52 (1929). Plant slender, 2–3.5 dm. high; corolla-lobes constant in color, deep violet (rarely white